Community Choice Aggregation: An End Run Approach to Green Power

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Outline of Presentation

- Introduction to CCA
- Strategies for Greening the System
- Barriers to Community Aggregation
- The role of RE Marketers
- How CCA affect Utilities



What is Community Choice Aggregation (CCA)?

- Policy tool that allows local government to:
 - Aggregate electricity load
 - Provide energy services
 - Not municipalization

[Sometimes called "Muni lite"]



How does a CCA work?

- CCA customers are acquired on an "opt-out" basis
- Local Government procures electric power for CCA customers
- Local utility still owns poles & wires
 - Provides T/D & billing services to CCA for a fee



Where has it been used?

 Three states have passed laws that allow CCAs:

- Massachusetts
- Ohio
- California



What is the motivation for CCA?

- Mass. and Ohio: Price competition for small customers
 - Mass: Barnstable County
 - Ohio: Northeast Ohio Public Energy Council
- Local accountability



Other Motivation for CCA:

- Faster greening of power sector
 - At no greater cost, on average than power from default utility
 - Consider up to 50% RE
- Increased Greenhouse Gas reductions in utility systems that use more fossil fuel
- Boost local economic development opportunities



Other CA Motivators

- Price stability: Hedge against natural gas price volatility
 - Very important for C/I customers
- Allows Communities to do more aggressive DG promotion
 - On bill promotion
 - Financing
 - Tailored programs
- Local funding of projects



Examples of Greening the Mix through CCA

- MA Cape Light Compact:
 - EE
 - Green Pricing
 - First RPS compliant utility
- Ohio NOPEC:
 - Cleaner mix using NG
 - 26 kw solar array
 - Support Solar Schools Program



Examples of Greening (cont.)

- Northern CA communities:
 - 40 to 50% renewables
 - Revenue Bonds to fund projects
 - More aggressive DG programs
 - Can fully integrate with EE programs
 - Flexibility Green Pricing Program



Have any CCAs been implemented yet in California?

- No, but several communities are looking into the concept:
 - In northern CA: Berkeley, Emeryville, Oakland, Pleasanton, Richmond, San Francisco and Vallejo.
 - In southern CA: Chula Vista, Beverly Hills, Los Angeles County and Santa Monica



What are the issues?

- Exit fees Initially puts local government at a disadvantage
- Complexity of CCA analysis & implementation
 - Evaluate costs & benefits
 - Form JPA
 - Issue RFP
 - Issue Revenue Bonds (if desired)
 - Regulatory uncertainty (no CPUC rules yet)



Metrics for Success

Number of customers served

 Ability to attract good supply contract/projects

Avoided tons of CO2 or other environmental benefits



Metrics for Success (cont.)

- Cost to customers compared to standard service
- Ability to deliver real environmental benefits beyond what the default utility would provide
- Deliver other energy services at same or lower cost than default utility



Role for RE Marketers

- Different models may emerge:
 - Marketers bid to provide basic supply services
 - Developers may bid to provide contracts
 - Companies may bid to provide
 DG services to CCA customers
 - Models still evolving



How CCA Affect Utilities

- Depends on how utility rates are structured
 - Can earn return on T/D services
 - Can charge for billing & customer services
- Depends upon competition
 - CCA better for utility than "municipalization"



References:

- "Regulators Handbook on Green Tariffs" www.resource-solutions.org
- Jan Hamrin jhamrin@resource-solutions.org
- Tammy Turkenton -- Ohio Public Utilities
 Commission -- 614/995-7096
- Barnstable County/Cape Cod & Martha's Vineyard (Cape Light Compact) – Maggie Downey, 508/375-6636
- CA -- Navigant John Dalessi 916/631-3200

